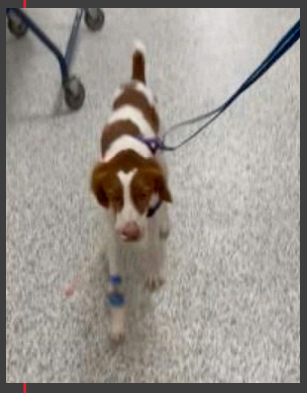
AimaLojic Animal Health

CASE REPORT

Canine Baclofen Toxicity

The Ohio State University Veterinary Medical Center



Patient: Freya (1-Year-Old Brittany Spaniel, Female)

Presentation: Freya ingested approximately 50 mg of baclofen, equating to a dose of about 3.9 mg/kg. Owner called poison control and was told to seek immediate veterinary care. Owner brought Freya to a local emergency hospital and she vomited twice upon arrival, but showed no other symptoms. Within an hour, she became ataxic and progressed to become minimally responsive. The emergency hospital referred Freya to OSU for extracorporeal treatment.

Treatment: Upon arrival at OSU, Freya was minimally responsive, exhibiting intermittent dysphoria and excessive drooling. The attending team determined Freya was a good candidate for extracorporeal therapy, so they began treating with a combination of dialysis and hemoperfusion.

Results: Blood samples were taken during treatment to determine how much toxin each of the extracorporeal therapies was removing. Samples were pulled from the access line, after the carbon filter (used for hemoperfusion), and at the return (after the dialyzer). The data showed a significant decrease after the carbon filter and a minimal decrease after the dialyzer, indicating the hemoperfusion was responsible for removing the largest amount of toxin (see graph).

Typically, in cases where dogs have consumed such a high level of baclofen, hospitalization is required for 3-5 days. After this 183-minute treatment, Freya was up and walking and was discharged the following day.

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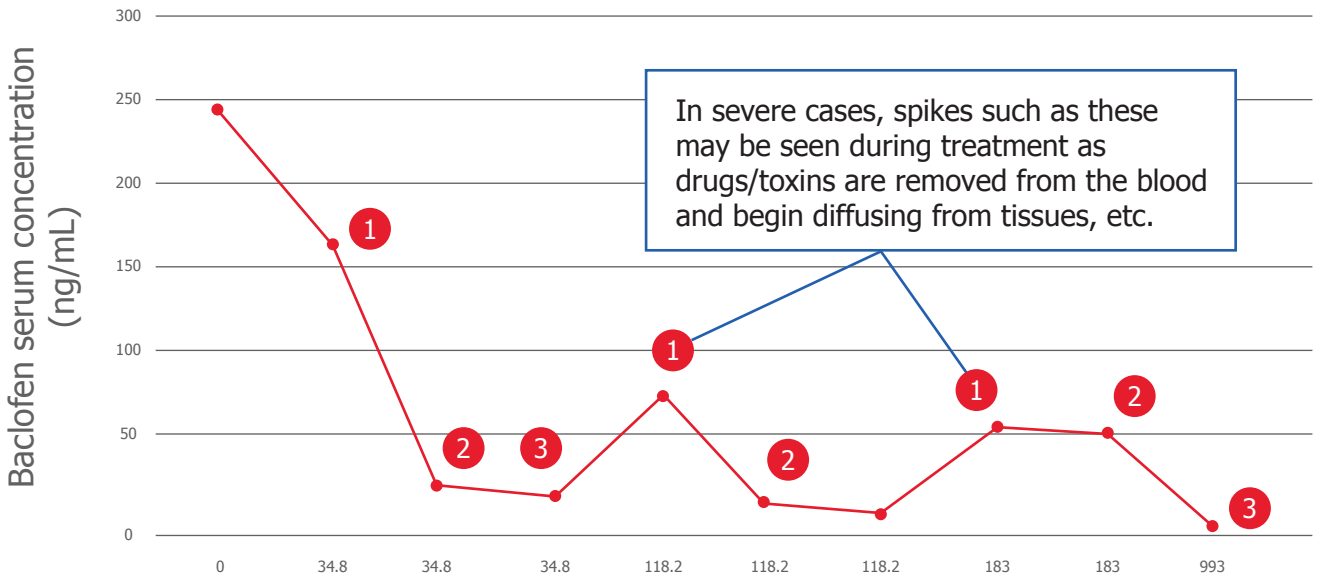
Baclofen Serum Concentration Measurements

Blood collection locations:

1. Access line (directly from patient)
2. After the carbon filter (used for hemoperfusion)
3. Return line (after the dialyzer, used for dialysis)



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